

A METHOD OF SELECTING TARGETS AND GENERATING
FEEDBACK IN OBJECT TRACKING SYSTEMS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to an improved video capture and display system.

Object tracking systems are used for auto focusing, auto zoom, and other functions of video cameras. Likewise, object tracking systems are used for
10 auto zoom, brightness adjustment, contrast adjustment, and highlighting functions of video display systems. Imaging devices in video cameras capture images by converting light into electrical signals through a photoelectric process. On the other hand, video display
15 devices utilize electrical signals to control a light source producing an image. Object tracking systems use a number of known methods to process the electrical signals corresponding to an image and to extract a group of signals representing a designated target of the object
20 tracking system. The group of signals representing the target object is relocated and "followed" in the succession of images or frames making up a video sequence.

To initiate the tracking process, a target must
25 be initially identified for the object tracking system. Object tracking systems may automatically identify a target object based on an assumed usage model for the video capture or display device. For example, the object of interest will most likely to be located near the
30 center of the image and may be the larger object in the vicinity. However, automatic target designation is complex and is problematic if the object of interest is not centrally located in the image, is one of a plurality of similar objects in the vicinity, or if there is little
35 contrast between the object of interest and the surroundings.

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User designation of the target object avoids some of the limitations and complexities of automatic target designation. Nishimura et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,631,697, for VIDEO CAMERA CAPABLE OF AUTOMATIC TARGET TRACKING, describe a system in which the user designates the target by aligning an electronic marker generated in the viewfinder with the image of the intended target object and then depressing a switch to activate the target tracking processor. While less complex and more flexible than fully automatic target designation, the system provides only for user designation of the target object's location.

To separate the group of signals representing the target object from the larger group of signals representing the image, target tracking systems utilize information about the size of the target object, as well as its location. Automatic or manual methods may be used to designate the target's size once its location has been manually designated. Automatic determination of the target object's size is complex and often unreliable, especially in crowded or low contrast images. To reduce the complexity of the tracking system and increase the reliability of target identification, the system may permit the user to designate the target's size. For example, the target object's size may be designated by drawing an "electronic" box bounding the target object. However, drawing a box around a moving target while operating a video camera is not easily accomplished and even locating a target in a viewfinder when there is little contrast between the target object and the surroundings or when the target is located at a distance may be difficult for a user.

What is desired, therefore, is a method of designating a target object for an object tracking system that allows the user to easily locate the target object and reliably designate its location and size for the tracking system. Further, a method of notifying the user

of the continuing performance of the tracking system is desired.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention overcomes the
aforementioned drawbacks of the prior art by providing an
object tracking system that includes initiating the
object tracking system, magnifying the image, selecting
an object of interest in an image, and designating the
10 object as the target all while the object tracking system
is activated. In this manner it is easier for the user
of the object tracking system to select the target,
especially if the target tends to be moving fast.

15 In another aspect of the object tracking system
an image is magnified and an object is designated as the
target for tracking by the tracking system. In response
to designating the object the scale of the image is
automatically changed. In one embodiment, this permits
the user to zoom in on the image, select the target more
20 easily, and then automatically zoom out, which permits
easier selection of the target.

25 In yet another aspect of the present invention,
the object tracking system monitors a level of confidence
that the tracking system is properly tracking the target.
In response to a change in the level of confidence the
magnification of the image visible to the operator is
altered.

30 The foregoing and other objectives, features
and advantages of the invention will be more readily
understood upon consideration of the following detailed
description of the invention, taken in conjunction with
the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

35 FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a video camera
employing the method of the present invention.

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5 FIG. 4 is a magnified view of the exemplary
viewfinder image of FIG. 2.

Referring to FIG. 1, a video camera according to the present invention includes video capture and display systems. The video camera includes a lens unit 10, an imaging device 12 which may be a charge coupled device (CCD) or metal oxide semiconductor (MOS) array, an A/D (analog to digital) converter 14, a signal processor 16, a driver 18 to drive the imaging device 12, and a D/A (digital to analog) convertor 20. The imaging device 12 includes a plurality of photoelectric elements arranged in a two-dimensional array on one surface. The light of an optical image is focused on the photoelectric elements of the imaging device 12 by the lens unit 10. Each photoelectric element converts the light from the image that is striking the element into an analog electrical signal. Periodically, the driver 18 connects elements of the imaging device 12 to the A/D converter 14 causing the electrical signals produced by the elements of the imaging device 12 to be converted to digital signals which are read by the signal processor 16. The signal processor 16 converts the digital signals to video signals representing the luminance and chrominance of the light striking each element of the imaging device 12. The composite video signals are output to the D/A converter 20 for conversion to the analog signals of the camera's video output 22. The video output 22 may be transmitted or recorded and is displayed on a viewfinder 24 so that the user can visualize the images being transmitted or recorded by the camera.

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4681 Traditional video tracking systems include the user zooming in or zooming out until the object is clearly visible within the display and then the user initiates the tracking functionality. Thereafter, the user then selects the target to be tracked by the video tracking system. The present inventors came to the realization that while a workable technique for tracking targets, it is clumsy because by the time the user initiates the tracking functionality and then selects the target, the target may have already moved out of the field of view. This is especially true when the object takes up a significant portion of the display, such as when under extreme zoom. To overcome these limitations the present inventors have developed a new interface for a tracking system. Referring to FIGS. 2 and 3, first the tracking functionality is initialized by any appropriate

technique. Next, the target is located, sized, and positioned on an electronic viewfinder 24 for accurately selecting and subsequent tracking. A cursor 42 is generated by the cursor generator 30 and is superimposed on the image in the electronic viewfinder 24. The cursor 40 may be in a fixed location in the viewfinder 24 (e.g., centered) and positioned over the image of the target object by movement of the camera which effectively moves the viewfinder image behind the cursor 42. On the other hand, the cursor may be movable and electronically positioned in the viewfinder image by operation of a joystick, touch pad or other pointing device 38 (refer to FIG. 1). A target designator switch 39 facilitates signaling the controller 32 that a target is being designated for tracking. The target designator switch 39 and the pointing device 38 may be combined into a single control element permitting the user to conveniently position a movable cursor 42 and designate the target. A movable cursor 42 permits the user to designate target objects that are not centered in the image. To initiate tracking, the user aligns the cursor 42 to superimpose the cursor 42 on the target object and actuates the target designator switch 39. Preferably, the target designator switch 39 and the pointing device 38 are combined by touch sensitive viewfinder 24. In this manner, the user may simply target and select the target to be tracked by a single action. The physical activity used on the video camera for targeting and selecting (e.g., buttons and controls) are preferably different than that used for zooming, which permits the targeting and selecting functions to be placed into a "ready" state. In the case of the touch screen viewfinder 24, while touching the viewfinder 24 may be used for many different functions, after initialing the tracking functionality the touch screen viewfinder's next function is automatically set to targeting and selecting of the target. Accordingly, after zooming a single action of

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30 In another embodiment of the present invention, actuation of the target designator switch 39 causes the controller 36 to signal the target tracking processor to initiate tracking and the zoom processor 28 to begin zooming in. When the image of the tentative target is
35 easy to view in the viewfinder 24 the user designates the target object a second time by actuating the target designator switch 39. The target object is tentatively

identified for the target tracking processor 26 by the first actuation of the target designator switch 39 but the information about the size and location of the target is refined and verified in the magnified image where the target object is more visible.

The zoom processor 28 may then zoom out electronically or by actuating the zoom motor 34 to return the zoom to the original setting or some intermediate setting established by the user. The present inventors realized that zooming in on the target object would make it easier to locate the target object if it is at a distance from the camera or in low contrast or crowded surroundings. Further, automatically zooming the image provides a convenient method of establishing the target. This may likewise be performed with a touch sensitive display.

The algorithm applied by the target tracking processor 26 may include a measurement of the level of confidence that the target is being correctly tracked. If the level of confidence should decrease, the tracking processor 26 may cause the zoom processor 28 to begin zooming in. The changing magnification of the image in the viewfinder 24 notifies the user that the confidence level of the algorithm is low. Increasing the magnification of the image may cause the algorithm's confidence level to increase. On the other hand, if the algorithm cannot automatically reacquire the target object, increasing the magnification of the image will facilitate relocation of the target object by the user who may re-designate the target for the tracking system by actuating the target designator switch 39.

Sub 89 While tracking a target periodically the target may be obscured or otherwise not visible on the viewfinder 24 for a period of time. This may occur, for example, when another object comes in between the target and the camera for a period of time. When the target is not detected by the target tracking processor, the system

may automatically switch into an alternative global tracking motion mode to predict where the object should be. In this manner, when the target is no longer obscured or otherwise not visible on the viewfinder 24 the target tracking processor will have an increased change of identifying the target to continue tracking. In this manner, the system is less likely to loose track of the target.

When the confidence of the system is sufficiently low (or losing the target totally) the present inventors came to the realization that most likely the target is no longer visible within the viewfinder 24. Accordingly, in such an event the system may automatically zoom out (or in) to present the viewer with an image having a greater (or lesser) field of view. In most instances, the target will be visible to the user within the new field of view image. The user then may select the target within this field of view in the manner described above, as desired. Alternatively, after the zooming in response to the confidence level the system may exit the tracking functionality.

Yet in another aspect of the present invention, the present inventors came to the realization that control over the amount of magnification provided by the system for the selection of the target should operate in an intuitive and efficient manner. The intuitive system developed by the present inventors includes the user selecting a target object for tracking, in any manner, such as those previously described. Preferably, after selecting the target object the tracking system tracks the target object. In the event that the user triggers another target object selection within a predetermined time period, then the system will cease object tracking, if object tracking was already initiated, and change the magnification of the image on the display. The same or a different object may be selected for the another target object selection. For example, the magnification for the

target objection selection may be performed by, for example, clicking a mouse twice (or multiple times) or touching a display twice (or multiple times). After changing the magnification of the image, the system then permits the user to select a target object for tracking. Again, if the user triggers another target object selection within a predetermined time period, then the system will cease object tracking, if object tracking was already initiated, and change the magnification of the image on the display (such as increase magnification). This process is repeated until the user does not trigger another target object selection within a predetermined time period. This permits magnification of the image until the target can be easily selected for tracking. The target selected for tracking is preferably the last selected object. After tracking is initiated, and preferably the predetermined time period has elapsed, the system may return to a previous magnification, if desired.

While the tracking system has been described in relation to a video camera, the teachings are equally applicable to selection and tracking when viewing video, from any source, such as for example, a video cassette recorder, digital tape, analog tape, compact disc, and digital video disc.

All the references cited herein are incorporated by reference.

The terms and expressions that have been employed in the foregoing specification are used as terms of description and not of limitation, and there is no intention, in the use of such terms and expressions, of excluding equivalents of the features shown and described or portions thereof, it being recognized that the scope of the invention is defined and limited only by the claims that follow.